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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/965,330	09/27/2001	Cary Lee Bates	ROC920010178US1	2904
31647	7590	07/13/2005	EXAMINER	
DUGAN & DUGAN, P.C. 55 SOUTH BROADWAY TARRYTOWN, NY 10591			RUTLEDGE, AMELIA L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

87

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/965,330

Applicant(s)

BATES ET AL.

Examiner

Amelia Rutledge

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment A, filed 05/24/2005.
2. Claims 1-22 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 8, 12, 15-17, and 20-22 are independent claims.
- 3.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1, 3, and 7-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kanno et al., US Patent Number 6,526,424, filed March 23, 1998, issued February 25, 2003 (hereinafter "Kanno").

Independent claim 1 cites: *A method of establishing a navigation mark with respect to a web page, comprising the steps of: retrieving the web page from a server;* Kanno teaches the use of a web browser including a bookmark processing unit to extend bookmark functions of the web browser (Col. 9, l. 62-Col. 10, l. 11). It is inherent in the disclosure of Kanno that a web browser includes functionality for retrieving a web page from a server on the Internet.

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Claim 1 also cites: *establishing an entry for the retrieved web page in a visited list maintained at a web navigation tool;*

Kanno teaches the storage of a bookmark data file for the user for storage of bookmark information for a displayed web page (Col. 10, l. 20-32).

Claim 1 also cites: *displaying the retrieved web page on the web navigation tool;* Kanno teaches the display of retrieved HTML pages on the browser (Col. 10, l. 1-5).

Claim 1 also cites: *using a pointing device to designate a location within the displayed web page; and*

Kanno teaches input via a web browser with a keyboard or a mouse to designate a location within a web page (Col. 9, l. 50-55).

Claim 1 further cites: *storing an indication the designated location in association with the entry for the retrieved web page in the visited list.*

Kanno teaches an image display bookmark system in which the web browser displays a page corresponding to a selected stored bookmark thumbnail image (Col. 11, l. 23-33).

The image is displayed at a predetermined position by the bookmark display controlling unit, and the user can freely change the display position of each image by dragging it with the mouse. These image bookmarks are stored in a folder (Col. 11, l. 5-20).

Kanno teaches a process of storing a designated location within a document where data of an active display window is captured, the page display area is represented by a variable of pixels, converted into an image which may comprise part of the original page (Col. 16, l. 41-Col. 17, l. 65). The coordinates of the field are stored in the bookmark

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data file. These values are used to retrieve the bookmarked page location depicted in the thumbnail image.

Claim 3 cites: *The method of claim 1, wherein the indication of the designated location includes data indicative of an HTML object included in the web page.*

Kanno teaches a bookmarking process where a bookmark data file stores the title and URL of a web page as well as an indication of a specific location within a web page (Col. 18, l. 54-Col. 19, l. 6).

Claim 7 cites: *The method of claim 1, wherein the pointing device is a mouse.* Kanno teaches input via a web browser with a keyboard or a mouse to designate a location within a web page (Col. 9, l. 50-55).

Independent claim 8 cites: *A method of selecting a portion of a web page for display, comprising the steps of: (a) providing an indication of an address of the web page;*

Kanno teaches that the web page display controlling unit sends the URL obtained from the bookmark to the web browser and requests the browser to access and display the web page (Col. 10, l. 48-51).

Claim 8 also cites: *(b) in response to step (a) displaying a thumbnail representation of the web page, the thumbnail representation including a mark indicative of a particular location in the web page;*

Kanno teaches an image display bookmark system where a bookmark display screen is displayed with folders containing a plurality of bookmarks showing reduced images of web pages in the image display portion (Col. 10, l. 65-Col. 11, l. 21). The bookmark

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registering unit can capture an entire page, or any part of the page including the active screen (Col. 16, l. 56-59). Therefore, the thumbnail representation is a reduced image of the active screen of a web page. The page information, i.e., text or images, depicted in the thumbnail image of the active screen comprises a "mark" which visually indicates the user's bookmarked location in the web page.

Claim 8 further cites: *(c) selecting the mark; and (d) in response to step (c), retrieving the web page from a server and displaying the particular location in the web page.*

Kanno teaches an image display bookmark system where a bookmark display screen is displayed with folders containing a plurality of bookmarks showing reduced images of web pages in the image display portion (Col. 10, l. 65-Col. 11, l. 21). The bookmark registering unit can capture an entire page, or any part of the page including the active screen (Col. 16, l. 56-59). Thus the user may have multiple reduced images of different active screens in the same web page. These thumbnail images represent a mark depicting a location within a page. When the user clicks the image bookmark on the image display portion, the browser accesses the URL of the bookmark corresponding to the image and displays the page corresponding to the selected image (Col. 11, l. 23-33). Kanno teaches that an image bookmark can be registered so that it correlates to the image of the page displayed by the browser. When the user selects a bookmark that is displayed in such a manner that it correlates to an image of a page, a page corresponding to the bookmark can be displayed on the screen (Col. 8, l. 28-31). Specifically, the browser display unit displays the image of the obtained page on the

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screen, corresponding to the bookmark (Col. 8, l. 19-23), thus displaying a particular location in the web page corresponding to the bookmark image.

Claim 9 cites: *The method of claim 8, wherein step (a) includes placing a cursor in a locus of a hyperlink which corresponds to the web page.*

Kanno teaches that when the user clicks on one of the images displayed in the image display portion on the bookmark display screen with the mouse, the page display controlling unit reads a URL from the record corresponding to the image of the bookmark data file based on the display coordinates of the image (Col. 19, l. 15-20). The page display unit then sends the URL to the browser.

Claim 10 cites: *The method of claim 8, wherein step (c) includes using a pointing device.*

Kanno teaches input via a web browser with a mouse to designate a location within a web page (Col. 9, l. 50-55) and the user clicks on the image bookmark.

Claim 11 cites: *The method of claim 10, wherein step (c) includes clicking a mouse button.*

Kanno teaches input via a web browser with a mouse to designate a location within a web page (Col. 9, l. 50-55) and the user clicks on the image bookmark.

Independent claim 12 cites: *A method of selecting a portion of a web page for display, comprising the steps of: displaying an indicia that represents a web page;*

Kanno teaches an image display bookmark system where a bookmark display screen is displayed with folders containing a plurality of bookmarks showing reduced images of web pages in the image display portion (Col. 10, l. 65-Col. 11, l. 21). The bookmark

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registering unit can capture an entire page, or any part of the page including the active screen (Col. 16, l. 56-59). Thus the user may have multiple reduced images of different active screens in the same web page. These thumbnail images are indicia representing a web page.

Claim 12 also cites: *selecting a portion of the indicia;*

The bookmark registering unit disclosed by Kanno can capture an entire page, or any part of the page including the active screen (Col. 16, l. 56-59). Thus the user may have multiple reduced images of different active screens in the same web page. These thumbnail images are indicia representing a web page. When the user clicks the image bookmark on the image display portion, the browser accesses the URL of the bookmark corresponding to the image and displays the page corresponding to the selected image (Col. 11, l. 23-33) allowing the user to select a portion of the indicia or thumbnail images.

Claim 12 also cites: *in response to the selection of the portion of the indicia, retrieving the web page from a server and displaying a particular location the web page, wherein the particular location corresponds to the selected portion of the indicia.*

The bookmark registering unit can capture an entire page, or any part of the page including the active screen (Col. 16, l. 56-59). Thus the user may have multiple reduced images of different active screens in the same web page. These thumbnail images are indicia representing a web page. When the user clicks the image bookmark on the image display portion, the browser accesses the URL of the bookmark corresponding to the image and displays the web page display area corresponding to the selected image

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(Col. 11, l. 23-33) allowing the user to select a particular location of a web page for display, corresponding to the indicia. Kanno teaches that an image bookmark can be registered so that it correlates to the image of the page displayed by the browser. When the user selects a bookmark that is displayed in such a manner that it correlates to an image of a page, a page corresponding to the bookmark can be displayed on the screen (Col. 8, l. 28-31). Specifically, the browser display unit displays the image of the obtained page on the screen, corresponding to the bookmark (Col. 8, l. 19-23), thus displaying a particular location in the web page corresponding to the bookmark image.

Claim 13 cites: *The method of claim 12, wherein the indicia includes a thumbnail representation of the web page.*

Kanno teaches an image display bookmark system where a bookmark display screen is displayed with folders containing a plurality of bookmarks showing reduced images of web pages in the image display portion (Col. 10, l. 65-Col. 11, l. 21). A reduced image is also known as a thumbnail representation.

Claim 14 cites: *The method of claim 13, wherein the selected portion of the indicia is a location mark included in the thumbnail representation of the web page.*

The bookmark registering unit disclosed by Kanno can capture a thumbnail representation of an entire page, or any part of the page including the active screen (Col. 16, l. 56-59). The image of the active screen comprises a location mark, in that the text and image information depicted in the image shows the user the specific location of that information within the web page.

Independent claim 15 cites: *Apparatus for establishing a navigation mark with respect to a web page, comprising: a memory; and a processor connected to the memory and programmed to: retrieve the web page from a server;*

Kanno teaches a data storing unit and bookmark processing unit connected to a CPU connected to the Internet and web browser to retrieve web pages from a server (Col. 9, l. 32-Col. 10, l. 51).

Claim 15 also cites: *establish an entry for the retrieved web page in a visited list;* Kanno teaches storing information for a page displayed by a web browser in the bookmark data file (Col. 10, l. 22-25).

Claim 15 also cites: *cause the retrieved web page to be displayed;* Kanno teaches that the web page display controlling unit accesses the URL registered in the bookmark data file, obtains an HTML document of the page registered to the bookmark and sends the page to the web browser to be displayed on the display unit (Col. 10, l. 37-47).

Claim 15 also cites: *receive a signal from a pointing device to designate a location within the displayed web page; and* Kanno teaches input via a web browser with a keyboard or a mouse to designate a location within a web page (Col. 9, l. 50-55).

Claim 15 also cites: *store an indication of the designated location in association with the entry for the retrieved web page in the visited list.*

Kanno teaches a bookmark registering system which can capture a thumbnail representation of an entire page, or any part of the page including the active screen

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(Col. 16, l. 56-59). The image of the active screen comprises a location mark, in that the text and image information depicted in the image shows the user the specific location of that information within the web page. Thus it is an indication of the location designated by the user. Kanno teaches that the bookmark data file stores the image of a web page and the URL for the web page (Col. 10, l. 22-51). Both are stored in the visited list, or bookmark data file.

Independent claim 16 cites: *Apparatus for selecting a portion of a web page for display, comprising: a memory; and a processor connected to the memory and programmed to: receive a signal indicating an address of the web page;*

Kanno teaches a data storing unit and bookmark processing unit connected to a CPU connected to the Internet and web browser to retrieve web pages from a server (Col. 9, l. 32-Col. 10, l. 51). Kanno teaches an automatic traveling unit which is part of the bookmark image display system; the automatic traveling unit travels all the web pages corresponding to all bookmarks and updates the existing reduced images and titles to show the content of the updated web pages (Col. 19, l. 37-64), thus the processor receives a signal indicating the address of the web pages at user determined intervals.

Claim 16 also cites: *in response to the received signal, cause a thumbnail representation of the web page to be displayed, the thumbnail representation including a mark indicative of a particular location in the web page;*

Kanno teaches an automatic traveling unit which is part of the bookmark image display system; the automatic traveling unit travels all the web pages corresponding to all bookmarks and updates the existing reduced images and titles to the current ones

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corresponding to the content of the bookmarked web pages (Col. 19, l. 37-64), thus in response to the signal received, the thumbnail image of the web page is updated, including the image information which is indicative of the particular location in the web page. The updated thumbnail image is displayed to the user in the bookmark file (Col. 20, l. 47-53). The user could have a series of thumbnail images of different locations in the same web page, each indicative of a particular location within the page.

Claim 16 further cites: *receive a signal selecting the mark; and in response to the received mark selection signal, retrieve the web page from a server and cause to be displayed the particular location in the web page.*

When the user clicks the image on the image display portion of the bookmark system, selecting the mark, the browser accesses the web site of the URL of the bookmark corresponding to the image through the Internet (Col. 11, l. 23-28). Kanno teaches that an image bookmark can be registered so that it correlates to the image of the page displayed by the browser. When the user selects a bookmark that is displayed in such a manner that it correlates to an image of a page, a page corresponding to the bookmark can be displayed on the screen (Col. 8, l. 28-31). Specifically, the browser display unit displays the image of the obtained page on the screen, corresponding to the bookmark (Col. 8, l. 19-23), thus displaying a particular location in the web page corresponding to the bookmark image.

In regard to pending independent claim 17 and its dependent claims 18 and 19, pending claim 17 and dependent claims 18 and 19 reflect the apparatus for selecting a

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portion of a web page for display used for performing the methods as claimed in pending claims 12-14, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Independent claim 20 cites: *A computer program product comprising: a medium readable by a computer, the computer readable medium having computer program code adapted to: retrieve a web page from a server;*

Kanno teaches a data storing unit and bookmark processing unit connected to a CPU connected to the Internet and web browser to retrieve web pages from a server (Col. 9, l. 32-Col. 10, l. 51).

Claim 20 also cites: *establish an entry for the retrieved web page in a visited list;* Kanno teaches a bookmark registering system which can capture a thumbnail representation of an entire page, or any part of the page including the active screen (Col. 16, l. 56-59). Kanno teaches that the bookmark data file of the registering system stores the image of a web page and the URL for the web page (Col. 10, l. 22-51). Both are entered in the visited list, or bookmark data file.

Claim 20 also cites: *cause the retrieved web page to be displayed;* Kanno teaches that the image of the obtained page is displayed on the screen when the bookmark is selected (Col. 8, l. 25-31).

Claim 20 also cites: *receive a signal from a pointing device to designate a location within the displayed web page;*

When the user scrolls to a location within the web page using the mouse (Col. 9, l. 54-55), designating a location within the displayed web page, Kanno teaches that the user may cause the image bookmark system to register a bookmark, causing the reduced

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image of the page as displayed in the browser to be stored in the bookmark data file (Col. 10, l. 22-29).

Claim 20 also cites: *store an indication of the designated location in association with the entry for the retrieved web page in the visited list.*

When the user scrolls to a location within the web page using the mouse (Col. 9, l. 54-55), designating a location within the displayed web page, Kanno teaches that the user may cause the image bookmark system to register a bookmark, causing the reduced image of the page as displayed in the browser to be stored in the bookmark data file (Col. 10, l. 22-29).

Independent claim 21 cites: *A computer program product comprising: a medium readable by a computer, the computer readable medium having computer program code adapted to: receive a signal indicating an address of a web page;*

Kanno teaches a data storing unit and bookmark processing unit connected to a CPU connected to the Internet and web browser to retrieve web pages from a server (Col. 9, l. 32-Col. 10, l. 51). Kanno teaches an automatic traveling unit which is part of the bookmark image display system; the automatic traveling unit travels all the web pages corresponding to all bookmarks and updates the existing reduced images and titles to show the content of the updated web pages (Col. 19, l. 37-64), thus the processor receives a signal indicating the address of the web pages at user determined intervals.

Claim 21 also cites: *in response to the received signal, cause a thumbnail representation of the web page to be displayed, the thumbnail representation including a mark indicative of a particular location in the web page;*

Kanno teaches an automatic traveling unit which is part of the bookmark image display system; the automatic traveling unit travels all the web pages corresponding to all bookmarks and updates the existing reduced images and titles to the current ones corresponding to the content of the bookmarked web pages (Col. 19, l. 37-64), thus in response to the signal received, the thumbnail image of the web page is updated, including the image information which is indicative of the particular location in the web page. The updated thumbnail image is displayed to the user in the bookmark file (Col. 20, l. 47-53). The user could have a series of thumbnail images of different locations in the same web page, each indicative of a particular location within the page.

Claim 21 also cites: *receive a signal selecting the mark; and in response to the received mark selection signal, retrieve the web page from a server and cause to be displayed the particular location in the web page.*

When the user clicks the image on the image display portion of the bookmark system, selecting the mark, the browser accesses the web site of the URL of the bookmark corresponding to the image through the Internet (Col. 11, l. 23-28). Kanno teaches that an image bookmark can be registered so that it correlates to the image of the page displayed by the browser. When the user selects a bookmark that is displayed in such a manner that it correlates to an image of a page, a page corresponding to the bookmark can be displayed on the screen (Col. 8, l. 28-31). Specifically, the browser display unit displays the image of the obtained page on the screen, corresponding to the bookmark (Col. 8, l. 19-23), thus displaying a particular location in the web page corresponding to the bookmark image.

Independent claim 22 cites: *A computer program product comprising: a medium readable by a computer, the computer readable medium having computer program code adapted to: cause to be displayed an indicia that represents a web page;*

Kanno teaches a computer program stored on the processing unit which is a bookmark registering unit. The bookmark registering unit of the bookmark image system can capture a thumbnail representation of an entire page, or any part of the page including the active screen (Col. 16, l. 56-59). The thumbnail image of the active screen comprises an indicia which represents a web page, and is displayed within a browser.

Claim 22 also cites: *receive a signal indicating selection of a portion of the indicia; in response to the received signal, retrieve the web page from a server and cause to be displayed a particular location in the web page, wherein the particular location corresponds to the selected portion of the indicia.*

When the user clicks the image on the image display portion of the bookmark system, selecting the indicia, the browser accesses the web site of the URL of the bookmark corresponding to the image through the Internet (Col. 11, l. 23-28). Kanno teaches that an image bookmark can be registered so that it correlates to the image of the page displayed by the browser. When the user selects a bookmark that is displayed in such a manner that it correlates to an image of a page, a page corresponding to the bookmark can be displayed on the screen (Col. 8, l. 28-31). Specifically, the browser display unit displays the image of the obtained page on the screen, corresponding to the bookmark (Col. 8, l. 19-23), thus displaying a particular location in the web page corresponding to the bookmark image.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 2 and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanno et al., US Patent Number 6,526,424, filed March 23, 1998, issued February 25, 2003 (hereinafter "Kanno") in view of Robertson et al., US Patent Number 6,486,895, filed September 8, 1995, issued November 26, 2002 (hereinafter "Robertson").

Claim 2 cites: *The method of claim 1, wherein the indication of the designated location includes data indicative of an offset from a beginning of the web page.*

While Kanno teaches a bookmark registering process where data of an active display window is captured, Kanno does not explicitly teach the use of data indicative of an offset from a beginning of the web page. Robertson teaches a display system for displaying lists of linked documents in the form of a web book, in which web pages are converted into page objects and content is rendered on a resizable plane (Col. 7, l. 65 – Col. 8, l. 23). The data structure for a page object includes a content part containing line oriented information about the content of the page including the HTML specification, spatial location of each line, scaling information, margin information, and information about selectable regions (links) (Col. 8, l. 41-48). The spatial location of each line constitutes data indicative of an offset from a beginning of the web page. It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the image display bookmark system taught by Kanno with the web book document display system with the page object data structure taught by Robertson, so that the user could store a bookmark marking a specific location within a web page, resulting in a location specific bookmark and easier navigation to a location within a web page.

Claim 4 cites: *The method of claim 1, wherein the indication of the designated location includes data indicative of a paragraph of the web page.*

While Kanno teaches a bookmark registering process where data of an active display window is captured, Kanno does not explicitly teach the use of data indicative of an offset from a beginning of the web page. Robertson teaches a display system for displaying lists of linked documents in the form of a web book, in which web pages are converted into page objects and content is rendered on a resizable plane (Col. 7, l. 65 – Col. 8, l. 23). The data structure for a page object includes a content part containing line oriented information about the content of the page including the HTML specification, spatial location of each line, scaling information, margin information, and information about selectable regions (links) (Col. 8, l. 41-48). The information is used to render page content consistent with the HTML specification (Col. 8, l. 47-49).

The HTML specification for the page contains data indicative of a paragraph of the web page. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the image display bookmark system taught by Kanno with the web book document display system with the page object data structure with HTML specification taught by Robertson, so that the user could store a bookmark marking a

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specific paragraph within a web page, resulting in a paragraph specific bookmark and easier navigation to a paragraph within a web page.

Claim 5 cites: *The method of claim 1, wherein the indication of the designated location includes data indicative of a tag included in the web page.*

While Kanno teaches a bookmark registering process where data of an active display window is captured, Kanno does not explicitly teach the use of data indicative of an offset from a beginning of the web page. Robertson teaches a display system for displaying lists of linked documents in the form of a web book, in which web pages are converted into page objects and content is rendered on a resizable plane (Col. 7, l. 65 – Col. 8, l. 23). The data structure for a page object includes a content part containing line oriented information about the content of the page including the HTML specification, spatial location of each line, scaling information, margin information, and information about selectable regions (links) (Col. 8, l. 41-48). The information is used to render page content consistent with the HTML specification (Col. 8, l. 47-49).

The HTML specification for the page contains data indicative of a tag of the web page. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the image display bookmark system taught by Kanno with the web book document display system with the page object data structure with HTML specification taught by Robertson, so that the user could store a bookmark marking a specific tag within a web page, resulting in a tag specific bookmark and easier navigation to a location within a web page.

Claim 6 cites: *The method of claim 1, wherein the indication of the designated location includes data indicative of a text string at the designated location.*

While Kanno teaches a bookmark registering process where data of an active display window is captured, Kanno does not explicitly teach the use of data indicative of an offset from a beginning of the web page. Robertson teaches a display system for displaying lists of linked documents in the form of a web book, in which web pages are converted into page objects and content is rendered on a resizable plane (Col. 7, l. 65 – Col. 8, l. 23). The data structure for a page object includes a content part containing line oriented information about the content of the page including the HTML specification, spatial location of each line, scaling information, margin information, and information about selectable regions (links) (Col. 8, l. 41-48). The information is used to render page content consistent with the HTML specification (Col. 8, l. 47-49).

The HTML specification for the page constitutes data indicative of a text string of the web page. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the image display bookmark system taught by Kanno with the web book document display system with the page object data structure with HTML specification taught by Robertson, so that the user could store a bookmark marking a specific location within a web page, resulting in a location specific bookmark and easier navigation to a location within a web page.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 05/24/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues (p. 2-4) that "Kanno does not appear to show 'using a pointing device to designate a location within the displayed web page' as recited in claim 1." The examiner respectfully disagrees. Specifically, in addition to teaching the use of a mouse as input device at Col. 9, l. 50-55, Kanno teaches that a user causes the system to register a bookmark by using the GUI screen of the web browser (Fig. 9, Col. 16, l. 41-59), as was previously cited in the Office Action, p. 3, par. 4. It was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that a web browser was a GUI which received input from a mouse or keyboard, as was also disclosed by Kanno. Kanno also teaches that the user may register a bookmark for the active window of a page instead of the entire page, i.e., designating a location within the displayed web page.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). For example, Applicant admits that Kanno provides for including a thumbnail representation of the current web page in a visited list, but argues that Kanno fails to show storing information associated with a location mark (p. 4, par. 2), however, this feature is not recited in claim 1.

Applicants argue in regard to claim 8 that the disclosure of a thumbnail representation including a mark in Figs. 2, 3, and 9 of the Specification shows that the bookmark image of Kanno does not comprise a “mark” (p. 5). Again, the features of the mark depicted in the drawings are not recited in claim 8. Therefore the thumbnail image taught by Kanno, which contains a reduced image of a portion of the page, contains a mark or marks, the marks comprising the data contained in that portion of the page, which indicate the location within the page, and anticipates the claim. As broadly described in the claim, a “mark” could be any type of marking within the thumbnail.

In response to applicant's argument regarding claim 12 that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies are not recited in the rejected claim(s).

Further, the examiner respectfully submits that the Applicant is using an interpretation of the word “*indicia*” as recited in the claim and arguments which is incorrect according to the known definition of the word. Applicant argues that Kanno teaches “a user must select a *whole* *indicia*, which represents a portion of a web page, not a *portion* of an *indicia*, which represents that portion of a web page” (p. 6, par. 3). The term “*indicia*” is not defined in Applicant's specification, but the American Heritage College Dictionary, 4th Edition, Copyright 2002 Houghton Mifflin Co., defines “*indicia*” as a plural noun: 1. *Identifying marks; indications*. Therefore, Kanno does describe a collection of identifying marks and/or indications representing portions of the web page. Further, selecting a portion of the *indicia*, according to the definition, would involve selecting one of the collection of marks.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amelia Rutledge whose telephone number is 571-272-7508. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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AR

William L. Bashore
WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER
7/9/2005